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FOREIGN TRADE

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, AUGUST 5, 1950

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COVER SUBJECT—Navy Pier, Chicago, in which consumer goods at the First United States International Trade Fair will be displayed, commencing August 7. The Canadian exhibit, which will occupy 1,000 square feet of floor space, is located in the Terminal Building, at the extremity of the Pier. The introductory panel indicates that Canadians provide the best market for United States exporters, who shipped goods valued at $1,952 million to this country last year. Canadian imports from the United States during the first six months of this year were valued at $1,006 million.

Price 10 cents

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Canada Provides Exhibit at United States International Trade Fair

Display, occupying 1,000 square feet, designed and constructed for erection on Navy Pier, Chicago, where fair being held from August 7 to 20—Products available for purchase from Canada are set forth, and fact that Canada is United States' best market is emphasized.

"CANADA MEANS BUSINESS" is the theme of the Canadian exhibit at the First United States International Trade Fair, to be held in Chicago from August 7 to 20. Designed and constructed by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, in Ottawa, the display will occupy 1,000 square feet of floor space in the Terminal Building, at the extremity of Navy Pier.

Dominated by an overhead electrical canopy, which floods dollar signs from the aisle into the display, this central feature is designed to catch the eye of the visitor and attract him into the Canadian stand. Superimposed on the canopy is an outline map of Canada and the United States of mirror-like metal. Across the boundary on the map is the neon-lit slogan: "More trade passes over this border than any other border in the world".

To illustrate that it is profitable for Americans to sell in Canada, the introductory panel points out that 13,700,000 Canadians provide the best export market for the United States—better than the entire continent of South America, the continent of Africa, and half as great as all Europe.

An extensive 20-foot high array of products that Canada sells or offers the United States shows that Canada means profitable business for Americans who buy. Among the many manufactured products in this section are television tubes, motor car components, tool steels, pigments and a jet engine, in addition to the primary products of Canada's farms, forests, fisheries and mines.

Another section, designed to encourage the establishment of branch plants in Canada, points out that dealing with Canadians is like doing business in the next county. Americans earn $270 million a year from investments in Canada.

Present Canada-United States trade is symbolized by an off-balance scale. Below the scale, a large bar chart shows the value of the principal items Canada buys and sells in her trade with the United States, and the

Chicago—Amphitheatre, in which industrial equipment at the First United States International Trade Fair will be concentrated. This building was constructed in 1934 principally for the annual International Livestock Expositions.

amount of the Canadian deficit. The remedy—Canadians must sell more in the United States—is effectively set forth.

Included in the stand is an office and comfortable lounge, where visitors can discuss their business with the staff from the Department of Trade and Commerce on duty. Among the many pieces of descriptive and business literature to be distributed from the Canadian stand is a brochure prepared specially for the United States International Trade Fair entitled—"CANADA MEANS BUSINESS".

United States International Trade Fair Promoted by Chicago Businessmen

Foreign exhibitors occupy 80 per cent of 190,000 square feet of floor space—Federal, State and Municipal governments provide encouragement, and OEEC assists in co-ordination of displays from European countries.

(Editor's Note—The following is a summary of an article on the First United States International Trade Fair, published in the July 31, 1950, issue of Foreign Commerce Weekly.)

A GROUP of Chicago businessmen, with the encouragement of the federal, state and municipal governments, decided in October, 1949, to undertake the pioneering job of promoting an international trade fair in August, 1950, in the city of Chicago. A corporation, The First United States International Trade Fair, Inc., was organized, and plans for the first such fair in this country began to take shape. On October 17, 1949, the International Chamber of Commerce, at its annual meeting in Paris, adopted a resolution enthusiastically supporting the plan to hold international trade fairs in the United States. The Economic Co-operation Administration extended its assistance to the fair, and soon the interest of the Marshall Plan countries began to crystallize.

On December 9, 1949, the Council of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), in Paris, approved a resolution creating a Special Trade Fair Board for the purpose of obtaining and co-ordinating the participation of a maximum number of European exhibitors in the Chicago Fair. The board selected Frederick Berbergier as its Commissioner General, and Maxwell Fisher of London was appointed Deputy to act as the OEEC co-ordinator in Chicago. On December 13, 1949, Dr. Jacques Kunstenaar, to whom a great deal of credit for the adoption of the international trade fair technique in this country is justly due, was granted leave of absence from the Department of Commerce to accept the position of Executive Director of Foreign Affairs for the Chicago Fair. Shortly thereafter, he went to Europe to bring to the attention of European producers, manufacturers and government officials, especially those in the Marshall Plan countries, the importance of the Chicago Fair to their export trade and economic stability. Special committees were formed in the various participating countries to co-ordinate and expedite transportation of their exhibits and travel and other arrangements for their representatives.

The first United States International Trade Fair apparently was off to a good start. However, its early days of operation were beset by many difficulties, which are not uncommon in such a new venture, and the fair was reorganized in January, 1950. With a new "lease on life", a new board of directors and new management, space sales at home and abroad increased, and preparations for an expected successful fair were greatly

accelerated. The fair is operated by the First United States International Trade Fair, Inc., a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the state of Illinois.

The present board of directors consists of the following Chicago businessmen:

L. S. Anoff, President, Albert Pick Co., Inc.
Otto K. Eitel, President, Bismarck Hotel.
Robert E. Ryan, Vice-President, J. F. Fisher & Co.
Frank Bering, Chairman of the Board, Sherman Hotel.
M. E. Thayer, Assistant General Manager, Union Stock Yard & Transit Co.
Thomas M. Burns, Vice-President and General Manager, Drake Hotel.
Ernest C. Roessier, Managing Director, Atlantic Hotel.
Wayne A. Johnston, President, Illinois Central Railroad.
John Burke, Assistant to the President, Blackstone Hotel.
Parke Livingston, Member, Board of Trustees, University of Illinois.
Robert P. Williford, Executive Vice-President, Hilton Hotels.
Col. John N. Gage, Managing Director, First United States International Trade Fair.

Principal officers of the corporation are: I. S. Anoff, President; Robert P. Williford, Vice-President; Otto K. Eitel, Vice-President; Merton E. Thayer, Treasurer; William J. Wilson, Secretary.

In addition to Dr. Kunstenaar, other appointments included Nathan Jacobs, of Bozell & Jacobs, Inc., Director of Public Relations; E. R. Dreves, Transportation Consultant; Wesley L. Tennant, Sales Manager; Edward C. Bowman, Show Manager; John F. Bowman, Director of Housing; Robert G. Simms-St. Martini, Production and Office Manager; and Louis J. Carow, Director of Buyers' Registration.

American offices established for the fair, outside of Chicago, are located in New York, Washington and Atlantic City, with sales representatives in other cities. Foreign offices were established in London, Paris, Zurich and Buenos Aires, with a sales representative located in Montreal.

Invitations to participate in the First United States International Trade Fair were extended by the Honourable Adlai E. Stevenson, Governor of the state of Illinois, through the United States Department of State to all countries with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations.

Since the general tariff laws do not make special provision for entry of foreign goods into the United States for display at fairs and exhibitions, special legislation was enacted to expedite entry of the exhibition goods and clearance through customs. This legislation follows the general pattern of special legislation enacted for other exhibitions in the United States, such as the International Industrial Exposition held in Atlantic City in 1948.

Consumer Goods Displayed on Navy Pier

Plant and facilities of the fair include the Navy Pier, which will house consumer goods and light industries, government information and tourism, and the International Amphitheatre, where the heavy industry exhibits will be located. These buildings house many American trade shows and exhibitions each year, and are particularly adapted for such purposes. While the buildings are some distance apart, fair officials have arranged for shuttle bus service at nominal cost.

Among the services provided or arranged by the fair are hotel reservations, restaurant facilities, telephone, information booths, commercial photographers, guides and interpreters. An official fair catalogue will be published containing lists of exhibitors, products displayed and

other information. In addition, a daily newspaper, *The Daily International Trade Fair News,* will provide exhibitors, buyers and visitors with information on the activities at the fair. Facilities for safeguarding valuables also will be provided.

The fair will be open to the general public only for specified periods, including Saturdays and Sundays. This will permit buyers maximum convenience in negotiations with exhibitors.

Exhibitors Occupy 190,000 Square Feet of Floor Space

Nearly 190,000 square feet of space have been reserved by exhibitors the world over. As of July 7, this space has been allocated in round figures as follows: United States, 32,100 square feet; France, 21,100; Germany, 18,000; United Kingdom, 17,200; Italy, 15,100; Sweden, 8,600; Netherlands, 8,000; Yugoslavia, 6,600; Belgium, 6,000; Greece, 5,700; Austria, 4,200; Norway, 4,200; Japan, 4,000; Denmark, 4,000; Turkey, 3,700; Canada, 3,200; Portugal, 2,800; Venezuela, 2,500; Argentina, 2,500; Switzerland, 2,300; Egypt, 1,400; Cuba, 1,200; India, 1,200; Ireland, 1,100; Columbia, 1,000; Hong Kong, 1,000; Korea, 900; Dominican Republic, 600; Finland, 300; Mexico, 300; Brazil, 300; Ceylon, 200; Peru, 100; Iceland, 100; Syria, 100; and miscellaneous, 6,800 square feet. Other countries exhibiting in the space allocated above include: Algeria, Monaco, Morocco, the Saar and Tunisia with France; Greenland with Denmark; and Trieste with Italy.

Of the total number of firms participating, 85 per cent are foreign exhibitors, and of the space leased approximately 80 per cent will be occupied by foreign products.

For the benefit of buyers, goods at international trade fairs generally are grouped into various commodity classifications. At the Chicago Fair, buyers will find exhibits conveniently and neatly arranged into thirteen commodity classifications, eight of which will be in the consumer line, four for industrial equipment and supplies, and one for tourism and miscellaneous exhibits. Consumer goods will occupy 57 per cent of the total exhibit of the fair, machinery and special industrial goods 38 per cent, and travel and miscellaneous information displays 5 per cent.

National Gift Shows for Toronto and Montreal This Fall

The Toronto Gift Show will be held September 18-21 inclusive on the third and fourth floors of the King Edward Hotel, using individual exhibit rooms. The Toronto Show will be an "all-room" show, where the hotel bedrooms are stripped of their normal furniture and arranged for display purposes. Each exhibitor will have one or more rooms, the advantage from the buyer's standpoint being that he can do his shopping in private.

The Montreal Show, now known as the Eastern Canadian Gift Show, will be held October 2-5 inclusive in the Mount Royal Hotel. Both rooms and exhibit space will be used, the ball room on the ninth floor having been sold out and over sixty rooms on the eighth floor reserved.

Each show operates from Monday to Thursday, thus offering four full buying days. Show hours are from ten o'clock in the morning until ten at night, with the exception of the last day, when the shows will close at six o'clock.

The National Gift Shows are planned as market places to interest store buyers in crockery, glassware, lamps, leather, woodenware, metalware, smoker's sundries, artificial flowers, costume jewellery, novelties, artware and handicrafts.

Canadian Traders to Benefit from Current Census of the Americas

Nearly all American nations have announced schedule of national censuses in the first Hemisphere census in history—Data will remove many unknowns relating to population growth, manpower, food supply and consumption—Uniform standards will guarantee uniformity and comparability.

(Editor's Note—The following is a statement issued by the Bureau of Census, United States Department of Commerce, which was published in the July 10, 1950, issue of *Foreign Commerce Weekly.*)

WORLD traders, economists, sociologists, students and many others have long decried the lack of statistical data in Latin America. Although the national statistical offices have been struggling to improve the quality of statistical data, many unknowns still exist in basis data relating to population growth, manpower, food supply and consumption. Planners for economic development are often confronted with the fact that no adequate data are available to measure the components of a national income series, nor even in some cases, to determine labour-force activity. These gaps in statistical data must be filled if sound economic development programs are to be undertaken. The new 1950-51 Census of the Americas will not supply all of the missing data, but it will supply base or bench-mark data for many important series. Moreover, it is the first important step forward in obtaining comparable current data throughout the Hemisphere.

This Census of the Americas—the first Hemisphere census in the world's history—is today well along the road to realization. As of April 30, 1950, only three of the 22 American nations, Argentina, Cuba and Uruguay, had failed to announce the schedule of their national censuses. Of these, Argentina held a national census in 1947 and Cuba, in accordance with existing legislation, will hold a national electoral census in 1953. Legislation for the Uruguayan census to be held in 1951 or 1952 has been submitted to the National Congress. By 1953, therefore, the

Calendar of National Censuses of the American Nations (Tentative Dates*)

Country	Population	Agriculture	Housing
Bolivia	August 16, 1950	August 28, 1950	August 16, 1950.
Brazil	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1950.
Canada	June 1, 1951	June 1, 1951	June 1, 1951.
Chile	April, 1951	April, 1951	NA.
Colombia	September 14, 1950	September 14, 1950	September 14, 1950.
Costa Rica	May 22, 1950	May 22, 1950	November 28, 1949.
Dominican Republic	August 6, 1950	August 8-14, 1950	August 6, 1950.
Ecuador	November 29, 1950	NS	NS.
El Salvador	May, 1950	October, 1950	February, 1950.
Guatemala	April 18-22, 1950	April 18-29, 1950	September 5, 1949.
Haiti	August 7-19, 1950	PS	PS.
Honduras	June 30, 1950	NA	July 10, 1949.
Mexico	June 6, 1950	May 2-June 15, 1950	PS.
Nicaragua	May 31, 1950	NS	NS.
Panama	September, 1950	September, 1950	NA.
Paraguay	September 6, 1950	NA	September 6, 1950.
Peru	September, 1950	NA	September, 1950.
United States	April 1, 1950	April 1, 1950	April 1, 1950.
Venezuela	December, 1950	December, 1950	December, 1950.

*According to information available April 30, 1950.
NA—Information not available.
NS—Not scheduled.
PS—Some items to be included on Population Schedule.

Census of the Americas will have been realized in its entirety—from Alaska to Cape Horn, the 300,000,000 inhabitants of the Americas will have reported to the census taker.

The impressive performance of the American nations in scheduling censuses of population, housing, and agriculture is evidenced by the preceding table. Note that most nations are programming all three types of censuses; population, housing, and agriculture. Some nations, Mexico

Canadian Geographical Society Map.

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and Brazil, for example, plan other types of censuses, such as industry, business and transportation, as well. In one country, Ecuador, the 1950 census will be the first national population census. In several countries, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, the 1950 census will be the first census of agriculture in the nation's history. In most countries, the 1950 census will include the first national inventory of housing facilities—a critical but much-neglected area in American statistics.

Uniform Standards Adopted for Census

The mere scheduling and taking of national censuses would be of considerably less significance if the national programs were not coordinated under the Census of the Americas program. The fact that each nation has adopted the recommendations of the committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas (COTA) will guarantee the uniformity and comparability of the national census data. As a result, instead of 22 national pictures of the American nations, a single statistical panorama of the Hemisphere will emerge from the national totals. The importance of comparable data relating to population, agriculture, and housing for each of the American nations need not be emphasized.

Although the idea of a Hemisphere census was first launched at the Fourth International Conference of American States in Buenos Aires in 1910, the first specific proposal for the 1950 Census of the Americas was made by Alberto Arca Parró of Peru at the first Inter-American Demographic Congress in Mexico City in 1943. In 1946, the Committee on the 1950 Census of the Americas was created by the IASI.

At its first session in Washington in September, 1947, the COTA committee undertook the enormous task of determining standards and definitions which would be acceptable to all member nations. Subsequent meetings in Rio de Janeiro, in February, 1949, and in Bogotá, in January, 1950, saw the fruition of the COTA program and brought about a close working relationship with the UN, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, and other international agencies interested in census programs.

Meanwhile, in 1946, the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Co-operation of the Department of State had approved a "Census of the Americas Program". Under this program, four statistical agencies of the United States—the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the National Office of Vital Statistics—were authorized to conduct consultation and training programs for the purpose of assisting the other American Nations in their census work.

Technicians Trained in Census Techniques

More than 150 Latin American technicians were trained in census techniques in Washington during the 1946-50 period. Most of these "trainees" have returned home and are now actively engaged in directing the census programs of their countries. In addition, United States census experts have given on-the-spot assistance to eleven nations in planning and preparing for their 1950 census. Further assistance will be given in the compilation and tabulation phases of the national censuses.

Thus, the Census of the Americas is no longer a dream, but an actuality, thanks to the enthusiastic support of the national directors of statistical and census offices and their assistants. Recognition should also be accorded to the thousands of enumerators, supervisors, crew leaders, and other "foot soldiers", who are "taking inventory" of our human and economic resources.

Committee Appointed by India to Review Import Control Policy

Report requested by September 15, 1950, with recommendations to improve efficiency of import control organization generally—Imports and Exports (Control) Act of 1947 extended for further five years.

BOMBAY, July 13, 1950.—(FTS)—India has extended the Imports and Exports (Control) Act of 1947, which expired in March, 1950, for a further period of five years. In view of the necessity of maintaining import-export controls for an indefinite length of time, a committee has been appointed by the government to review import control policy in general.

The committee of four is chairmanned by Mr. G. L. Mehta, a member of the Planning Commission, which is government appointed to plan the overall economic development of India and responsible directly to the cabinet. The committee has been requested to submit its report by September 15, 1950, making recommendations as to: The procedure to be followed in establishing import quotas for individual commodities; the procedure and methods to be followed in dealing with applications for import licences; the reorganization of the existing machinery for import trade control; any other matters on this subject which might lead to improving the efficiency of the Import Control Organization in such a way that applications for licences may be promptly dealt with and disposed of and the complaints against its present working may be removed.

The import control policy, which is periodically reviewed, underwent a number of modifications during the year April 1, 1949, to March 31, 1950. In the beginning a liberal policy was followed in respect of imports from sterling and soft-currency areas in consonance with the anti-inflationary policy being followed by government. Later, however, after a review of the foreign exchange position a reversal of the policy was considered advisable and in May, 1949, it was announced that only a limited range of commodities could be imported without licence from soft-currency areas. Following negotiation of the India-United Kingdom financial agreement of July, 1949, imports from soft-currency areas were controlled more closely than before. The import program for July-December, 1949, licensing period was based on the export earnings plus sterling releases agreed to by the United Kingdom Government, the latter constituting a very important element in India's foreign trade and balance of payment calculations. Imports from the United States and Canada were limited by a monetary ceiling which the Government of India was obliged to place on imports from these sources. The general aim of the import policy to be followed is to provide for a balanced foreign exchange budget.

Imports Subject to Monetary Ceilings

As the foreign exchange resources of India are limited, imports of all articles are subject to monetary ceilings. In order that development of domestic industry may be encouraged, higher ceilings have been fixed for raw materials such as raw cotton, silk and yarn, non-ferrous metals and heavy chemicals, provided these are imported from soft-currency countries. Capital goods and machinery which are essential for industrial development continue to receive a high degree of priority, and may be imported from Canada if not available in the sterling area. Luxury goods are not licensable from any source.

India, which was Canada's fourth most important export market in 1949, enjoyed the highest level of foreign trade in her history for the year ending March 31, 1950. The total trade amounted to Rs.10,430,000,000, an increase of Rs.921,500,000 over the previous year. Exports of merchandise improved by 13 per cent over the previous year to Rs.4,700,500,000, Canada taking Rs.110,000,000, the eighth in importance. Merchandise imports amounted to Rs.5,600,200,000, Canada ranking after the United Kingdom, United States, Egypt, Australia, Iran and Japan in importance. Machinery formed the largest single item in imports amounting to Rs.1,055,100,000, a record figure.

In spite of this high level of trade it is the proclaimed policy of government to see that the recent improvement in the balance of payments position is maintained and continues to improve in the future. The present situation is attributed to the tightening of import controls and measures taken to promote export trade. The import policy, therefore, will continue to be conservative, as until the "Grow More Food Campaign" shows appreciable results, imports of an essential quantity of food must be provided for, as well as raw materials and capital goods required for rehabilitation and development of the country's economy. In the absence of large sums of foreign investment or loans, all of these imports are limited to the extent of the country's capacity to finance them out of its own foreign exchange earnings, plus the sterling releases. Consequently, the Government of India is adhering to its policy of limiting the import of all non-essential goods in order that reasonable provision can be made for such essentials as capital goods, raw materials for industry, and drugs and other necessary goods not available from indigenous production.

In order to satisfy the claims of industrialists who wish to plan their production for more than six months in advance, applications for import licences to cover annual periods are at present being considered. This new feature of import controls was recently announced simultaneously with the import trade control policy for the usual six-monthly period, July 1 to December 31, 1950, and was generally favourably received by the business community; even though it only covers a limited number of imports.

Imports Permitted from Canada

The following is a list of items which may be currently shipped to India from Canada subject to a percentage quota based on the importers'-agents' past pattern of trade, total imports of which are subject to a monetary ceiling: Certain types of metal and wood-working tools; leather belting for machinery; internal combustion engines and parts; motors (over 30 h.p.) and generators; electrical instruments and accessories; electrical control and transmission gear; high tension insulators; heavy and other chemicals; pharmaceutical chemicals; drugs and medicines; raw materials for manufacture of paints and colours; technical books; used clothing; repair parts for refrigerators; typewriters and parts; auto and truck repair parts; brake fluid; empty gelatine capsules; aluminum powder and paint; wood-pulp; hosiery and knitting machine needles; goggles, sunglasses, glare glasses, plastic frames, and lenses; and polystyrene moulding powder.

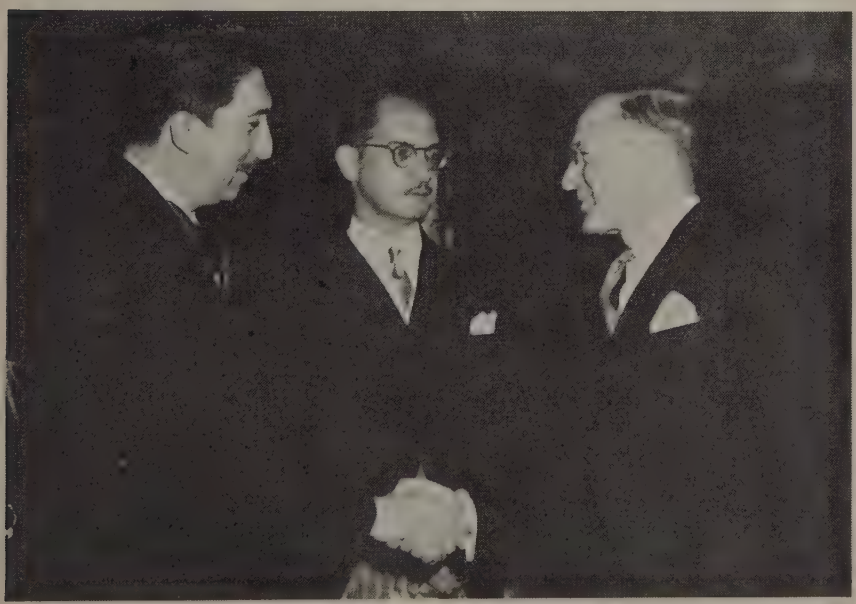
Import licences for the following items of interest to Canadian exporters are granted on an *ad hoc* basis by import control authorities: Newsprint; non-ferrous metals (scrap, ingots, slabs, etc.); birch bobbin-wood and spoolwood; iron alloys; iron and steel products (pipes, tubes, fittings, bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.); abrasives; road-making machinery; motors (over 30 h.p.) and generators; air or gas compressors and pumps;

machinery (not made in India or available from sterling area); firebricks; motor cars and trucks (completely knocked down condition); agricultural implements and parts; aircraft and parts; ships and other vessels; raw asbestos; and heavy hydro-electric equipment.

Douglas S. Cole Appointed Consul-General in Chicago

Douglas S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Mexico City for the last five years, has been appointed Consul-General of Canada in Chicago, where he will succeed Edmond Turcotte next month. Mr. Cole was born in Ottawa in 1893, being educated there and at McGill University, from which he graduated in 1915 with a B.Sc. degree in chemical engineering. He enlisted in the 77th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, and was later seconded for duty with the Explosives Division, Imperial Munitions Board, as Assistant Chief Chemical Adviser. Mr. Cole joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1921, and was posted to Glasgow the following year as Assistant Trade Commissioner. He was transferred to London and later to Bristol, where he took charge of the office and was promoted to the rank of Trade Commissioner in September, 1923. Mr. Cole was transferred to New York in 1934, and in 1943 was appointed Consul there when a Canadian Consulate-General was established. He was seconded to Ottawa in May, 1944, as Acting Director of the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, and on August 13, 1945, was posted to Mexico City as Commercial Counsellor for Canada, serving from time to time as charge d'affaires.

Douglas S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Mexico City (right), being received by President Miguel Aleman at the National Palace. At centre is Lic. Rafael Fuentes, Director of Ceremonial for the Mexican Government. Mr. Cole has just been appointed Consul-General of Canada in Chicago.



Population of the United States Increased in Ten-Year Period

Preliminary returns for decennial census places population at 150,520,198, an increase of 18·8 million over that for 1940—Population of California increased 51·6 per cent—Heavy movement of population westward evident.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1950.—The population of continental United States is placed at 150,520,198, according to preliminary returns for the decennial census, an increase of 18·8 million over 1940, when the population recorded was 131,669,275. This is a greater increase in population than in any preceding ten-year census period.

First state in population continues to be New York with 14,743,210, an increase of 9·4 per cent over 1940. California is reported with a 10,472,348, compared with 6,907,387 in 1940, an increase of 51·6 per cent, the greatest percentage increase of any state. Pennsylvania stands in third place with a population of 10,435,965, an increase of 5·4 per cent over 1940, and Illinois fourth with 8,696,490, a rise of 10·1 per cent from the 1940 census figures. Other states showing substantial percentage increases during the ten-year period are Arizona, 48·7 per cent; Florida, 44·1 per cent; Maryland, 27·5 per cent; Michigan, 20·5 per cent; New Mexico, 27·3 per cent; Oregon, 38·6 per cent; Utah, 24·8 per cent; and Washington, 36·0 per cent.

Population of the United States

State—	1950	1940	Percentage gain or loss
Alabama	3,052,395	2,832,961	7.7
Arizona	742,364	499,261	48.7
Arkansas	1,900,246	1,949,387	— 2.0
California	10,472,348	6,907,387	51.6
Colorado	1,315,206	1,123,296	17.1
Connecticut	1,994,818	1,709,242	16.7
Delaware	316,709	266,505	18.8
District of Columbia	792,234	663,091	19.5
Florida	2,734,086	1,897,414	44.1
Georgia	3,418,120	3,123,723	9.4
Idaho	586,037	524,873	11.7
Illinois	8,696,490	7,897,241	10.1
Indiana	3,917,904	3,427,796	14.3
Iowa	2,609,748	2,538,268	2.8
Kansas	1,898,519	1,801,028	5.4
Kentucky	2,931,588	2,845,627	3.0
Louisiana	2,669,043	2,363,880	12.9
Maine	907,205	847,226	7.1
Maryland	2,322,657	1,821,244	27.5
Massachusetts	4,711,753	4,316,721	9.2
Michigan	6,334,172	5,256,106	20.5
Minnesota	2,967,210	2,792,300	6.3
Mississippi	2,171,806	2,183,796	— 1.0
Missouri	3,924,220	3,784,665	3.7
Montana	587,196	559,456	5.0
Nebraska	1,308,394	1,315,834	— 0.5
Nevada	158,378	110,247	43.7
New Hampshire	529,881	491,524	7.8
New Jersey	4,821,880	4,160,165	15.9
New Mexico	677,099	531,818	27.3
New York	14,743,210	13,479,142	9.4
North Carolina	4,034,858	3,571,623	13.0
North Dakota	616,185	641,935	— 4.0
Ohio	7,901,791	6,907,612	14.4
Oklahoma	2,230,253	2,336,434	— 0.3
Oregon	2,510,148	1,089,684	38.6

City—	1950	1940	Percentage gain
Pennsylvania	10,435,965	9,900,180	5.4
Rhode Island	786,324	713,346	10.2
South Carolina	2,107,813	1,899,804	10.9
South Dakota	650,025	642,961	1.1
Tennessee	3,280,575	2,915,841	12.5
Texas	7,677,060	6,414,824	19.7
Utah	686,842	550,310	24.8
Vermont	375,786	359,231	4.6
Virginia	3,247,781	2,677,773	21.3
Washington	2,361,261	1,736,191	36.0
West Virginia	1,998,536	1,901,974	5.1
Wisconsin	3,417,372	3,137,587	8.9
Wyoming	288,707	250,742	15.1

With respect to cities, the census shows that New York continues to hold the lead as largest city in the United States, with a population of 7,841,023. Five cities now have populations of over 1,000,000, namely, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Detroit, and the combined populations of these cities account for more than 10 per cent of the population of the whole nation.

Largest Cities in the United States, by Population

City—	1950	1940
New York	7,841,023	7,450,995
Chicago	3,631,835	3,396,808
Philadelphia	2,057,210	1,931,334
Los Angeles	1,954,036	1,504,277
Detroit	1,837,613	1,623,452
Baltimore	939,865	859,100
Cleveland	909,546	878,336
St. Louis	852,253	816,048
Washington	792,234	663,091
Boston	788,552	770,816
San Francisco	760,439	634,536
Pittsburgh	673,756	671,659
Milwaukee	632,938	587,492
Houston	593,600	384,514
Buffalo	576,506	575,901
New Orleans	568,407	494,537
Minneapolis	517,410	492,370
Cincinnati	499,749	455,610
Seattle	462,981	368,302
Kansas City	453,290	399,178

According to the 1950 census, there are now 17 cities with populations of over 500,000, compared with 14 in 1940, and 48 cities with populations in excess of 200,000 as compared with 43 in 1940.

While the census figures show continued substantial increases in the populations of the large Eastern and Middle West cities and states, the significant development has been the high percentage increases in most of the western states and cities, especially those on the West Coast. Thus the increase in California population by over 50 per cent in the past ten years, together with increases in Washington of 36 per cent and Oregon of 38 per cent, shows the heavy movement of population westward.

Brazilian Rice Crop Estimated

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Rice production in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Goiás, Matogroso, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, which account for 85 per cent of Brazil's production, is estimated at 1,877,441 tons, or 31,201,000 bags. The exportable surplus has been estimated between 2·6 and 3 million bags of 60 kilos. The Bank of Brazil has been authorized to finance rice on the basis of Cr$120 f.o.b. per bag of unpolished rice.

Policy of Monetary Retrenchment Ended by Denmark in Past Year

Situation called for counteracting the absorption of money through ERP by easing extraordinary reserve requirements for commercial banks—Domestic rationing and regulation of production progressively eliminated—Rising adverse balance of payments position causing concern.

By S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of articles on economic conditions in Denmark during 1949. One krone equals $0.1592 Canadian.)

OSLO, July 13, 1950.—Two important events occurred in Denmark during the past year with respect to economic policy. The government declared that the period of monetary retrenchment had ended and that the monetary situation called for counteracting the absorption of money through the European Recovery Program by easing and ultimately repealing the extraordinary reserve requirements for commercial banks. The last of the legislation of this character came to an end on December 31, 1949. The other important development was the progressive elimination of domestic rationing and regulation of production, supplemented near the end of the year by Denmark's contribution to the trade liberalization program of the OEEC. Among the numerous production and rationing schemes abolished were: textiles, for which all types of regulation, except import, were eliminated; meat rationing near the close of the year was abolished; the subsidy to pork producers was removed and a direct rebate for pork purchases was given to families earning less than 10,000 kroner per year.

In general, economic conditions throughout the year were exceptionally good with a record crop, increased industrial output and construction and industrial investment exceeding targets previously announced, while the volume of consumer goods was substantially increased due to larger domestic output and increased imports.

Such was the situation when the pound sterling was devalued in September, 1949, which was followed immediately by a devaluation of the krone in Denmark, although such devaluation did not take place without a good deal of controversy. The immediate effect of the devaluation was the creation of considerable uncertainty in business circles as well as among the public. As substantial inventories of raw materials and other important commodities were in the country, the price level was not immediately subjected to high pressure. Accordingly, unrest was not widespread and soon abated completely, although price rises developed gradually, which rises have been rather marked in the earlier months of 1950. In general, the immediate effect of devaluation was a somewhat livelier state of economic activity and larger demand for industrial products by both domestic and foreign markets.

Money Market in Satisfactory State of Liquidity

Throughout the year, the money market in Denmark was in a satisfactory state of liquidity, due largely to repeated assurances by the government that measures would be taken to avoid a tight money situation for reasons related to the employment and investment situations. In fact,

Denmark—Fish market, in the centre of Copenhagen, retains some of its provincial atmosphere. Only 14,000 of a population of four million in Denmark are regular fishermen.

the inflow of liquid funds exceeded the absorption of money. During the first eight months of the year a total of 410 million kroner was absorbed, the major items being net sales of foreign exchange by the National Bank, largely in the form of Marshall dollars. About 370 million kroner were sent into circulation by the treasury, of which 250 million kroner went for repaying of government debt. In consequence, during those eight months, the liquidity decreased about 40 million kroner. Estimates made during the last four months of the year indicated that 350 million

kroner were absorbed, of which 300 million kroner were as net sales of foreign exchange. In addition, government financial measures appeared to curtail liquidity by about 125 million kroner.

Many factors expected to increase liquidity were the redemption of government loans to the extent of 180 million kroner and building loans to the extent of about 80 million kroner. The net result of these calculations would seem to be a very substantial decline in liquidity, amounting to 190 to 240 million kroner. However, the extraordinary Bank Reserve Requirements Act expired at the end of the year wherein about 350 million kroner were liberated. Consequently, the net result for the year provided a small increase in liquidity.

The wholesale price index in 1949 evidenced a definite decline. This was arrested by devaluation, and in the last months of the year the index rose each month. The price trend of the main commodity groups is set out below:

Wholesale Price Index

	Total	Import goods	Export goods	Home market goods
		(1935 equals 100)		
November, 1948	259	299	310	236
August, 1949	255	285	308	237
October, 1949	259	291	295	239
November, 1949	263	294	295	244

The wholesale index for the home market rose from October to November by no less than five points, due to the lifting of ceiling prices for meat, while the category "animal foods" rose seventeen points alone, as a result of this measure. The most important feature of the trend in the later months of the year was that the indexes for import and export goods are again approaching each other after a long period during which the export price index was higher than that for imports. Thus, the purchasing power of Danish export goods, especially in the United Kingdom, has continued to fall.

The retail price index of 179 in October, 1948, rose to 181 in the following January, but fell again to the October, 1948, figure in July. The index was unchanged in October despite devaluation due to the fact that some time must elapse before extensive devaluation price rises become effective, as a ban was placed on increased prices on existing stocks of goods and the inventory of many commodities was high at the time of devaluation.

Adverse Balance of Payments Causing Concern

A matter which has been causing concern in Denmark during the past year is the rising deficit in the balance of payments during 1949 as compared with the previous year, which tendency has been continuing in 1950. The position is clearly indicated in the following table:

Balance of Payments

	1948	Estimated Oct. 1, 1949
	(Million kroner)	
Current income—		
Exports	2,640	3,325
Gross freights	650	625
Other income	410	490
Total	3,700	4,440
Current expenditure—		
Imports	3,350	4,430
Other expenditures	620	645
Total	3,970	5,075
Deficit	270	635

The official estimate for the 1949 balance of payments assumed a dollar deficit of 750 million kroner to be covered by Marshall funds and a sterling surplus of 200 million kroner. Events have shown, however, that the share of the trade balance in the deficit on the balance of payments is somewhat less than estimated. In the first ten months of 1949 the balance of trade was as follows:

Danish Balance of Trade

	Imports	Exports	Import surplus
		(Million kroner)	
Year 1948	3,424	2,731	693
January-October, 1949	3,421	2,809	613

In the final two months of 1949, however, the balance of trade became positive, partly due to seasonal movements connected with the periods of the trade agreements, particularly that with the United Kingdom, and partly on account of a sharp rise in exports, notably to that country. Although at the turn of the year the balance of payments position seemed slightly better than the estimates would have indicated, nevertheless, as 1950 has advanced, the position has definitely deteriorated. A good deal of concern is shown in both government and bank circles, even though it is expected that once again, in the later months of 1950, increased exports to the United Kingdom will somewhat ameliorate the position.

At the end of November, 1949, the net foreign exchange position of the National Bank was a net foreign debt of 387 million kroner as compared with a net debt at the end of 1948 of 555 million kroner. The considerable debt reduction was based on a number of changes in the course of the year in relation to the individual countries, but the main feature was clearly the sharp reduction in the Danish sterling debt to the Bank of England. At the beginning of 1949 this debt was about 605 million kroner, while at the end of November, 1949, it had been reduced to only 340 million kroner. Since that time it has risen sharply, and at present it is approximately as high as at the beginning of last year.

With Switzerland and Belgium, Denmark contracted a considerable debt, but after devaluation an increased export to the former country placed this debt into better focus, while with respect to Belgium the substantial Danish drawing rights provided for under the Marshall Plan for 1949 and 1950 were utilized to confine the debt within workable and definite limits.

New Soap Factory Opened in Surinam

Port-of-Spain, May 26, 1950.—(FTS)—The Prime Minister of Surinam recently opened a new soap factory in Paramaribo. It is also planned to erect a factory for the manufacture of singlets in the same city. During 1949 Surinam's imports amounted to a total of 47,583,205 guilders. Of this amount, 37,813,004 guilders represented imports from the Netherlands and the remainder from the United States and other countries.

Record Number of Radios Assembled in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, May 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Approximately 150,000 radio receiving sets, an all-time high, were assembled in Brazil in 1949. This figure compares with 70,000 and 55,000 sets during 1948 and 1947, respectively. The rapid increase is attributed mainly to licensing restrictions on imported sets and the establishment of three assembly plants during 1949 by foreign radio manufacturers. Two additional foreign plants are expected to begin operations during the current year.

Malayan Tin Production Showed Increase During the Past Year

Output was seventy per cent of prewar level—Mining industry affected by bandit activities—Other minerals produced are coal, gold, scheelite, wolframite, iron ore, manganese ore, tantalite-columbite, bauxite, ilmenite and kaolin.

By R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One Straits dollar equals $0.3628 Canadian)

SINGAPORE, June 15, 1950.—Malayan production of tin, which suffered seriously as a result of the wartime occupation by the Japanese, reached a tonnage last year of 70 per cent of prewar output, indicating the steady progress made in rehabilitation of the mines. Government financial assistance in this rehabilitation has been made in the form of loans amounting to approximately S$80,000,000. Exports to Canada during 1949 of tin blocks, pigs and bars, totalled $4,833,743 Canadian.

Malaya's greatest production of tin ore was in 1940 when a total of 81,332 tons was exported of a value of S$177,357,697. Output in 1949 totalled 55,448 tons of a value of S$264,134,717. The greatest production of tin ores is obtained by dredging with some 76 dredges in operation, accounting for approximately 50 per cent of production. Gravel pumping produces approximately 30 per cent of the total output of tin ore from 518 gravel pump mines. Altogether there are 660 tin mines of all types operating in Malaya. Practically all tin ore concentrates produced in Malaya are smelted and refined at Singapore, Butterworth, Penang and Kuala Lumpur. From the end of the occupation until November 15, 1949, the Ministry of Supply in London was the sole purchaser of exported tin metal.

At present, all branches of the mining industry are affected by the bandit activities harassing Malaya. Some mines have been attacked and personnel killed. The output has not been affected, but the prospecting and development of new mines has been held up.

Other Minerals Also Produced

The principal and best known mineral produced in Malaya is tin, but other minerals are produced in varying quantities and include coal, gold, scheelite, wolframite, iron ore, manganese ore, tantalite-columbite, bauxite, ilmenite and kaolin. Copper and lead are also found, but known deposits are not economic.

Coal is produced in Selangor state with production during 1949 at 386,898 tons, some 49 per cent of the record tonnage in 1940.

The principal gold deposit is situated in Pahang state and is mined by Australian interests. The mine was seriously damaged during the occupation and extensive rehabilitation work has been necessary. A new mill commenced operation in September, 1949. In other parts of Malaya, small amounts of gold are mined in conjunction with tin. Peak production of raw gold occurred in 1940, totalling 40,283 ounces. Production of gold in Malaya during 1949 was 13,617 ounces.

In 1935, 1,365 tons of scheelite (calcium tungstate) were produced in Malaya, but mining at present is conducted on a small scale and in 1949 only 30 tons were produced. Wolframite (iron-manganese tungstate) occurs in several localities in Malaya, but very little is mined at present.

There are a number of iron ore deposits in Malaya, some of which have been completely worked out. In 1940, production of iron ore reached its peak, totalling 1,962,463 tons. During 1949, production was only 7,983 tons, but rehabilitation of the mines continues.

Manganese ore deposits in Malaya are practically worked out and production is negligible. There is some development of production of tantalite-columbite found with tin ores in Johore state, but this development has been hindered by bandit activities during the past year. Production of bauxite commenced in 1936. Deposits are known to exist in several places and prospecting continues. An extensive bauxite deposit of good grade has been proved in Southwest Johore.

Ilmenite is obtained as a by-product of tin mining. At present the metal is largely being exported for the purpose of the manufacture of paints, but tests are being made for the use of this metal or its alloys for jet engines and turbines, since ilmenite is said to be comparable to stainless steel in strength and only half as heavy. Exports in 1939 were 11,098 tons, in 1949, 19,718 tons. Kaolin is mined on a small scale, although deposits available are large.

Apart from the terrorist activities of the bandits in Malaya the production and rehabilitation of the mines have been unhampered during 1949. Delays in the delivery of plant and mining equipment have been fewer, although electrical equipment continues to be in short supply. The shortage of electrical power has hindered the opening up of several new mines. Labour troubles have been few; during 1949 the total labour force employed in the Malayan mining industry was 52,757, of which approximately 68 per cent were Chinese, 18 per cent Malayans and 13 per cent Indians.

Mineral Prospecting Controlled by the Government

Except for land already alienated, mineral prospecting is not allowed except under licence or permits issued by the government. All applications are investigated to ensure that subsequent mining will not damage other interests. Mining land in the Federation of Malaya at the end of 1949, including concessions, totalled 503,612 acres.

Export duties and royalties are levied on minerals at the following rates:

Tin ore—S$2.64 per picul (133⅓ lbs.) plus 30 cents per picul, export duty.
Tin, smelted or manufactured (except in the free port of Penang)—on the same scale as for tin ore, plus an additional duty of one-third.
Scheelite and wolfram—S$2.00 per picul.
Gold—5 per cent ad valorem at S$66.00 per ounce.
Coal—25 cents per ton.
China-clay or kaolin—S$0.75 per ton.
Galena ore—S$10.00 per ton.
All other metals and metalliferous ores—10 per cent ad valorem.

Brazilian Tobacco Exports Increased

Rio de Janeiro, June 2, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazil's tobacco exports in 1949 totalled 28,265 tons, including 1,088 tons of rope tobacco and three tons of non-specified tobacco. The total value of these exports was Cr$279·26 million, against Cr$268·28 million in 1948. The average price per ton, however, dropped from Cr$10,585 in 1948 to Cr$9,880 in 1949. The largest importers of leaf tobacco in 1949 were: Spain, 6,433 tons; Germany, 4,427 tons; Argentina, 5,163 tons; Holland, 3,925 tons; and Denmark, 1,700 tons.

Japanese Fisheries Important as Major Food Source and Export

Approximately 90 per cent of animal proteins in diet derived from fish products—Aquatic exports were among most important exports prior to war — Fish output in 1949 amounted to 3,113,000 metric tons.

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative for Canada

TOKYO, May 9, 1950.—Approximately 90 per cent of the animal proteins in the Japanese diet are derived from fish products, for which reason the aquatic production of this country is perhaps of greater importance to the populace than to that of any other leading nation. Prior to the Second World War, aquatic products were among the most important exports of Japan, canned crab and canned salmon being the most valuable, while agar agar and dried fish were exported in large volume.

The fishing area authorized by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) provided 85 per cent, or 4,214,000 metric tons, of Japan's catch before the war, while nine per cent was taken from north of the area and six per cent from southern waters and the East China and Yellow Seas. Japanese fish production in 1949 amounted to 3,113,000 metric tons. The production of miscellaneous species of fish, excluding sardines and herring, was about 173,000 metric tons greater in 1949 than before the war, while that of sardines and herring was 634,000 metric tons less, due primarily to the scarcity of such fish in Japanese coastal waters.

Japanese domestic requirements of aquatic products were met largely from available production towards the end of 1949 and early in 1950. The domestic market price in that period dropped to or below official prices. If price decreases continue, the amount of fishery products which can be used for food in Japan can be increased considerably. It also would be practical to convert the cheaper grades of fish into meal to be used commercially for livestock feed and fertilizer and to oil for commercial purposes. The amount of fish required for these purposes is relatively unlimited if the price is sufficiently low.

Improved Facilities Would Increase Canned Pack

It is suggested that through better handling and the utilization of improved preservation facilities a much larger proportion of the present catch of tuna, albacore and sardines could be made available for canning and the present canned pack of these varieties could be greatly increased. Production of canned crab will be limited in 1950 to about the present level of about 60,000 cases unless additional areas to the north are opened to Japanese fishermen. The canned salmon output will be limited to pink or chum. Agar agar as well as other seaweed products is now in surplus supply. Other important exports include frozen swordfish and tuna and vitamin fish oils.

Estimated tuna landings in Japan in 1949 totalled 51,000 metric tons. This total comprised skipjack, 40,000 metric tons; albacore, 8,000 metric tons; yellowfin, 2,000 metric tons; and bluefin, 1,000 metric tons. From this amount, 173,058 cases of tuna were packed and exported, 92,000 cases light meat and 81,000 cases of white meat. An estimated 80 per cent of the canned tuna was sold to the United States and about 1,500 metric tons of tuna were frozen for export to the United States.

It is anticipated that 500,000 cases of 48 one-half pound tins of tuna will be packed for export in 1950. Frozen tuna exports in 1950 are expected to reach 2,900 tons. Canned tuna exports in January and February, 1950, totalled 27,636 and 79,186 cases respectively. The bulk of the canned tuna exported in the first two months of 1950 was consigned to the United States market.

Preliminary figures furnished by Japanese vitamin fish oil exporters indicated that Japanese production of vitamin fish oils in 1950 would be approximately 6,500 drums. It seems probable that this figure is low and that 1950 production will be at least 10,00 drums. Practically the entire production will be exported to the United States market. There has been a steady decline in vitamin fish oil prices since export price ceilings were dropped at the beginning of December, 1949.

The reported landings of aquatic products in January and February, 1950, the only months for which figures are available, are shown below. Reported landings are estimated to comprise 80 to 90 per cent of total landings.

Landings of Aquatic Products

	Jan., 1950	Feb., 1950
	(Metric tons)	
Fish—		
Herring	15	39
Sardine	46,944	25,131
Skipjack	337	544
Tuna	3,530	3,389
Mackerel	1,313	15,153
Yellowtail	1,950	1,753
Cod and pollack	24,985	23,695
Shark	9,891	10,757
Sea-bream	1,537	1,658
Flatfish	5,306	4,891
Atka mackerel	1,109	1,196
Horse mackerel	3,486	205
Skipper	394	128
Salmon and trout	277	138
Croaker	3,626	1,341
Other fish	31,044	21,730
Total fish	135,744	111,748
Shellfish—		
Oyster	1,671	1,499
Shelled clam	5,244	4,608
Other mollusks	1,320	954
Lobster and crab	2,341	1,911
Cuttlefish and octopus	22,804	11,998
Sea-urchin and sea cucumber	825	539
Whale	25	100
Minc whale	467	104
Seaweed—		
Edible	978	1,976
Inedible	346	282
Other aquatic products	486	244
Total other than fish	36,507	24,215
Grand total	172,251	135,963

It will be noted that reported landings in January and February, 1950, were above those for the same months in 1949. Fish production from the new fishing areas made available to Japanese fishermen on September 21, 1949, was not up to expectations. Fishermen were handicapped by consistently bad weather and considerable damage was caused to fishing gear and vessels.

Japanese Antarctic Whaling Production

	Season 1948-49	Season 1949-50*
	Units	Units
Catch (blue whales)	1,137.0	1,372.8
	Bbls.	Bbls.
Whale oil	119,937	157,000
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Raw material, processed	97,500,000	100,700,400
Meat products	81,700,900	83,500,000

* Estimates, subject to revision.

Hong Kong Protects Water Catchment Areas Through Maintenance of Forest Covering

Water supply obtained from thirteen reservoirs which collect most of their water from surface run-off into catch-waters—Afforestation necessary to reduce erosion and to increase the seepage run-off—Most of covering disappeared during the war years.

(Editor's Note—This is the fifth in a series of articles on political and economic conditions in Hong Kong, reproduced from the Annual Report for 1949 of that Crown Colony.)

HONG KONG derives its water supply from thirteen reservoirs which, to a large extent, obtain their water from surface run-off into catch-waters running along the contours of the hillsides. As there is a total average annual rainfall of 84·26 inches, most of which occurs between June and September, and as the hillsides are very steep, the strict maintainance of an adequate forest covering becomes a necessity, not only to reduce erosion to a minimum in order to avoid silting up the reservoirs, but also to increase the seepage run-off and extend it as far as possible into the dry season when water shortage becomes acute, especially since the surface run-off is normally more than adequate to fill all the reservoirs before the end of the wet season. Consequently it is not surprising that afforestation work has been largely concentrated on the catchment areas with the object of restoring and maintaining a forest covering, so much of which disappeared during the war years.

The catchment area most urgently needing reafforestation was in the neighbourhood of Kowloon reservoir in some parts of which severe surface erosion is in evidence. Extensive planting of eucalyptus and tristania was carried out, but the soil and climatic conditions on the hill-tops are rather too severe to support vegetation and consequently it is necessary in the first place to establish a forest covering on the lower slopes near the reservoirs and gradually to extend it.

From a somewhat different standpoint the afforestation of the Shing Mun catchment area is of interest in so far as a large part of the area consists of deserted paddy fields vacated when the reservoir was built in order to avoid polluting the water. On these terraced areas the question of erosion and seepage water is less important than the question of finding a productive use for good agricultural land, on which it has become necessary to prohibit cultivation. Melaleuca has been the species exclusively used for this purpose, thriving as it does under damp and water-logged conditions. Extensive afforestation of the hillsides in this area is also in progress.

Vegetation Given Strict Protection

Restoration of a forest covering can only be achieved if the strictest possible protection is given to the vegetation both from woodcutters and from fire. Any planting that is done must be supplementary to protection, since either woodcutters or fire can rapidly annihilate a whole season's planting. Protection against woodcutters has always been a difficult problem in Hong Kong in view of the close proximity of such a large population to the forest areas. Since the war the position has worsened by the spread of the population into former forest areas, and in an endeavour to stop this spread many arrests were made during the course of the year by the Forestry Department of would-be squatters found in the process of erecting huts in the plantations.

To combat the fire menace a look-out post has been established on Kowloon Peak which can report outbreaks over very large areas of Hong Kong and the mainland by telephone before they can spread and cause extensive damage. Notices are also erected during the dry season, warning the public of the danger of fires to the plantations.

Approximately 200,000 trees were planted in 1949, most of which were raised in tin tubes under a method which was introduced into the colony in 1947 from New South Wales. This system is particularly suitable for raising tree seedlings for planting under conditions where failures are likely to occur from drying out after the young trees have been lifted from a seed bed. By the end of 1949 the stock of seedlings in the nurseries was over 300,000 and a program to increase the annual production to well over the half million mark by 1951 is in hand. Seedlings were raised practically entirely from stocks of seed collected locally.

An interesting development from the forestry point of view is to be found in the Sai Kung district of the New Territories. Here the forestry lot holders in all the villages have voluntarily agreed to hand over the management of their forestry lots to the Forestry Department. The primary objects of this arrangement are to improve forestry practice by ensuring that the plantations are properly stocked and to prevent the cutting of the trees before maturity for the sake of an early monetary return. Each village uses its own labour to plant up its forestry lot under the direction of the Forestry Department, and receives wages for planting and tending at the current rate for daily paid labour. Forestry lot holders moreover are encouraged to prepare and sow seedbeds to raise their own planting stock. All thinnings are first marked by the Forestry Department, after which the trees are cut and sold by forestry lot holders. This arrangement, which has now been in operation in this locality since 1947, has met with very warm approval, but other districts in the New Territories were not willing to participate.

Roadside Trees Planted in Kowloon

During 1947, for the first time in many years, roadside trees were planted along many of the thoroughfares of Kowloon, but the absence of tree guards and the wilful damage caused by passers-by in breaking off the leaves and uprooting the stakes caused many of the trees to fail. In 1948-49, larger trees were planted and protected by tree guards constructed from angle-iron pickets obtained from the military authorities with much more satisfactory results.

A small experimental tung oil plantation (*Aleurites montana*) started in 1947 near Shatin has made very favourable progress. The ability of these trees to retain their fruits through two moderately strong gales experienced during the year was most encouraging. There are now over 15,000 trees in the plantation.

As a result of the order prohibiting entry into areas in the immediate vicinity of the reservoirs, many of the most pleasant walks on Hong Kong Island are now no longer open to the public. Keen walkers can, however, visit Taipo Kau forestry reserve where a very pleasant series of walks up to seven miles long has been recently laid out.

Annual Report

The Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the Calendar Year 1949, which was tabled in the House of Commons on June 22, 1950, is now available for distribution. Copies may be obtained for 25 cents each from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Canadian Exports to Norway Mainly Raw and Semi-Manufactured Items

Shipments include nickel and copper matte, other non-ferrous ores, wheat, flax-seed, rye and barley, and account for 70 to 80 per cent of the trade—Norwegian shipments to Canada are comparatively small.

By S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the last of two articles on the foreign trade of Norway during 1949. One krone equals $0.1540 Canadian.)

OSLO, June 2, 1950.—Canadian exports to Norway traditionally have been confined almost entirely to several items in either the raw or semi-manufactured stage. These items include nickel and copper matte, other non-ferrous ores, wheat, flax-seed, rye and barley, which items account for from 70 to 80 per cent of the trade annually, the balance being divided in relatively small amounts among a comparatively wide variety of products.

According to statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian exports to Norway in the years 1947-49 inclusive remained comparatively stable and totalled $20,319,773, $23,429,010 and $21,735,686.

In general, Norwegian imports from Canada are following the traditional prewar basis, but new developments of importance have taken place during the past several years with the introduction or intensification of trade in flax seed, drugs and chemicals, pigments, nets and twines, clover seed, aircraft parts, cordage and twines, and crude rubber.

Off-shore purchases under Marshall Aid have been an important factor in the past two years in the maintenance of the volume of Norwegian imports from Canada, but there would appear to be a continuing tendency for a reduced utilization of such funds for such purposes in the period remaining during which the Marshall Plan will be in operation. Without

Norwegian Imports from Canada*

	1947	1948	1949
Nickel, in matte or speiss	$ 4,784,874	$ 4,239,082	$ 8,673,249
Copper, in fine ore	1,759,856	1,710,576	2,598,080
Wheat	518,560	2,229,455	2,144,094
Ores, n.o.p.	217,876	701,382	1,725,726
Flax-seed, n.o.p.	.....	6,570,250	1,302,871
Rye	874,215	1,042,774	816,375
Barley	.....	1,287,480	732,532
Ships sold	.....	.....	625,000
Drugs and chemicals, n.o.p.	440,088	683,607	540,731
Zinc, in ore	.....	.....	295,085
Pigments, n.o.p.	.....	109,607	292,390
Nets, twine, commercial fishing	.....	.....	274,142
Papermill and pulpmill machinery	2,538	103,759	264,320
Cotton fabrics, n.o.p.	99,887	113,200	193,192
Carbon graphite electrodes	198,590	406,147	189,896
Clover seed, red	4,219	350,186	91,061
Aircraft parts	135,769	107,151	72,419
Cordage and twine, n.o.p.	94,149	153,723	61,977
Pipe fittings, of iron	.....	5,123	61,333
Rubber, crude	121,173	24,824	60,376
Tractors, farm	.....	.....	47,233
Linen and jute manufactures	.....	.....	45,908
Electric motors and parts	5,600	383	41,630
Machinery and parts, n.o.p.	89,805	31,766	32,692
Autos, passenger, new, over $1,000	1,175	1,710	31,348
Total	$20,319,773	$23,429,010	$21,735,686

* Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

an accompanying rise in the amount of free dollars, U.S. or Canadian, held by Norway, a falling in the overall volume of Canadian shipments to this country can be anticipated thereafter.

Norwegian exports to Canada, as in prewar years, are comparatively small and frequently amount to as little as one-twentieth of Canadian shipments to this country. When large exports of whale oil were made to Canada, which in themselves greatly exceeded all other items, Norwegian exports to Canada were able to top $4,000,000. Without these shipments the trade hovers around $1,000,000. Of this, between 60 and 70 per cent is accounted for by canned fish. The next most important items, which in themselves in no case are equivalent to more than 10 per cent of the canned fish exports, consist of commercial fish hooks, metal ores, salted herring, grass seed, fishing tackle and sporting equipment.

During 1948, a serious effort to increase Norwegian exports to Canada was made. In 1949 this work was extended, and, while results up to date have not been of importance, some promise for a slight extension in future trade is indicated.

Norwegian Exports to Canada

	1947	1948	1949
Anchovies, sardines, canned	$613,927	$711,329	$628,547
Fish hooks, commercial	72,785	50,340	58,794
Ores of metals, n.o.p.	.....	.....	56,359
Herring, salted	17,532	33,522	55,286
Grass seed, timothy	.....	.....	52,095
Sportsman's fishing tackle, n.o.p.	24,090	40,669	50,218
Skis, racquets and frames, bats	14,478	22,482	49,479
Non-ferrous metals and products	24,891	45,332	30,903
Settlers' effects	18,940	30,940	29,797
Cheese	.....	5,294	19,987
Kippered herring, canned	67,601	28,028	17,120
Manufactures of iron and steel, n.o.p.	1,983	10,459	15,016
Fish, prepared or preserved, n.o.p.	3,439	8,505	12,045
Saws, n.o.p.	25,063	11,589	10,876
Cattle hides, raw	.....	.....	9,120
Castings of steel	.....	.....	8,673
Cod, haddock, pollock, dried	12,507	12,403	7,551
Cordials and liqueurs, n.o.p.	690	1,901	6,709
Herring, canned	3,785	.....	4,339
Cartridge cases, gun wads, caps	.....	952	3,645
Refrigerating machine parts	.....	.....	3,627
Diesel engine parts, n.o.p.	.....	.....	3,541
Gas engines, n.o.p. and parts	100	.....	3,523
Canadian goods returned	375	23,621	3,250
Cartridges, ammunition, n.o.p.	.....	3,996	3,203
Total value of imports from Norway	$4,998,641	$1,103,127	$1,212,241

(Whale and spermaceti oil, $4,005,559 in 1947 only.)

Machine to Spray Coconut Trees Tested in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—A machine for spraying coconut trees, first of its kind to be tried in Trinidad, was successfully tested recently. The machine was imported from the United States especially to combat the scale disease prevalent in northeast Trinidad. The scale disease reduces the vitality of coconut trees, as the scale insects suck their sap. Yields of coconuts are substantially reduced as a consequence. The machine throws a jet of spray into the branches of the highest coconut tree. A tank load of 400 gallons can spray 150 trees in half an hour, if the machine is working continuously. The sprayer is capable of developing a pressure of 600 pounds and when tested, using a pressure of 500 pounds, jets of spray were sent to a height of fifty or sixty feet.

Trade Notes from Spain

By E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

Credit by France to Spain Considered

Madrid, May 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Consideration is reported of a credit by France to Spain of 9,000 million francs over a period of seven years for the purchase mainly of electrical equipment.

Spain Grants Import Licences for Chemicals

Madrid, May 27, 1950.—(FTS)—It is reported that import licences have been granted for the importation of chemical and pharmaceutical products from Switzerland and Sweden.

Automobile Plant Planned in Barcelona

Madrid, May 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Construction of an automobile plant in the free zone of Barcelona is planned, the "Sociedad Española de Automóviles de Turismo", having been incorporated with the intention of producing 10,000 cars the first year and twice that number the second year. The capital is reported to be 600,000,000 pesetas, 50 per cent of which has already been subscribed. The company will operate with Fiat technique and licences.

Railway Construction Planned in Spain

Madrid, May 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Spain is said to have launched a 400,000,000 peseta loan for railway construction. German and Italian technicians will assist in the development of facilities, and materials will be purchased from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy and the United States.

Revision of Spanish Customs Tariff Recommended

Madrid, May 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The Spanish review *Economia Mundial* has recommended that the customs tariff be revised. The present tariff is based on the old production program and on calculations in gold pesetas at the official premium of 257·7 per cent, which is reported too low to protect Spanish products.

Spain Finds Barter Deals in Oils More Difficult

Madrid, May 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Barter deals involving Spanish olive oil and vegetable oils from other countries are reported more difficult, the present ratio being one litre of olive oil for 1·6 litres of vegetable oils. Other edible oils have improved in quality and declined in price, but olive oil is still expensive.

Cost of Living in Spain Has Risen Sharply

Madrid, May 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The sharp rise in the cost of living index is indicated in the following figures for foodstuffs published by the Bureau of Statistics: (1936=100) The monthly average last year was 622·9, as against 668·3 and 680·2 for February and March, respectively, this year.

J. S. Irvin Resigns from Import Control Branch

J. S. Irvin

Joseph Stanley Irvin, Director of the Emergency Control Branch in the Department of Trade and Commerce, has resigned to enter private industry. Born in Ottawa in 1910, Mr. Irvin received his education at Ashbury College and at the Royal Military College of Canada, from which he graduated in 1933. He served in the Royal Canadian Air Force from November, 1939, till January, 1945, retiring with the rank of squadron leader. He was appointed assistant to the secretary, Crown Assets Allocation Committee, in the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, in 1945, and later assistant to the president of War Assets Corporation. When the Emergency Import Control Branch was established in November, 1947, Mr. Irvin was named executive assistant to the Director-General, and in June, 1949, became Director.

W. F. Bull, in addition to his duties as Director of the Commodities Branch, will take over those of Director of the Emergency Import Control Branch. E. J. McWilliams has been promoted Assistant Director of the Emergency Import Control Branch to assist Mr. Bull. A. F. Cunningham, in addition to his duties as Director of the Projects Division, will take over those of Director of the Allotment Division.

W. E. McDermott Resigns from Import Control Branch

William Edward McDermott, Director of the Import Allotment Division in the Emergency Import Control Branch, has resigned to enter private industry. Born in Oakville, Ont., in 1902, he received his preliminary education in Ontario, and later attended the University of Detroit and LaSalle Extension University, Chicago. Mr. McDermott was employed in the automobile industry before the war, and was in charge of testing fighting vehicles for the Army Engineering Design Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply, during the period of hostilities. He was executive assistant to the Timber Controller before being transferred to the Emergency Import Control Branch in November, 1947.

Brazilian State to Develop Arrid Zone

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The State Administration of Paraíba has started a drive for the economic development of the arrid zone of Cariri with the free distribution of four million sisal seedlings to residents of that area. The authorities have also installed administrative camps and experimental stations to aid local farmers in producing sisal fibres.

New Brazilian Train Line Opened

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The first train to connect Rio de Janeiro with Salvador (Bahia) arrived at the latter city recently. It is expected that a regular service on this 2,200-kilometre route would shortly be inaugurated. This new overland link would prove of considerable importance in the event of any interruption of coastwise traffic.

Agricultural Notes From Turkey

By A. B. Brodie, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada.

Internal Price of Wheat Decreased

Turkey's forthcoming cereal crop is expected to reach or better four million metric tons. The Government Toprak Office recently has decreased the internal price of wheat, which is being sold now at between 27 and 30 piastres per kilo compared with 33 to 37 piastres per kilo this time last year. Maize prices are off by about 20 per cent over this time last year, due, it is believed, to last year's good corn harvest.

* * * *

Linseed Shipments Made to Germany and Denmark

Oilseed prices are 30 per cent lower than last year. Recent shipments of linseed were made to Germany and Denmark. Other outward seed shipments recorded in June showed 500 tons of sesame to Israel; 4,000 tons of oilcake to Denmark, Sweden and Israel; 300 tons of canary seed to the United States. Sunflower seed is in good supply and not moving very quickly.

* * * *

Mohair Prices Continue to Rise

Because of a strong demand, mohair prices continued to move upwards. During June some shipments went forward to Great Britain (180 tons), Russia (150 tons), Poland (150 tons), and the United States (150 tons). Prices, which are 50 per cent above those of last year, are as follows: Kid, 600-625 piastres per kilo f.o.b.; best, 425-450 piastres per kilo f.o.b.; good, 370-375 piastres per kilo f.o.b.; and fair, 340-345 piastres per kilo f.o.b.

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Sheepskins and Lambskins Exported

About 500,000 liras worth of skins were sold outside the country between May 15 and June 15. Sheepskins, valued at 250,000 liras, and lambskins, amounting to 150,000 liras, were sold to Austria, while 100,000 liras worth of lambskins went to Germany. Rumours of a large deal for sheepskins and lambskins (séchées à l'air) amounting to 1·5 million liras with Czechoslovakia has had a tendency to raise prices. Stocks of goatskins and sheepskins are reported to be large. Latest f.o.b. quotations for June, 1950, are as follows: Goatskins, 190-200 piastres per kilo; kidskins, 650-800 piastres per kilo; sheepskins (salées et séchées), 130-140 piastres per kilo; sheepskins (séchées à l'air), 190-200 piastres per kilo; lambskins (séchées à l'air), 280-300 piastres per kilo.

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Gum Tragacanth Shipped to Poland, France and Hungary

Some shipments of gum tragacanth, amounting to 45 tons, were recorded during the month of June to Poland, France and Hungary. Latest prices are Fior, 6-7 liras per kilo f.o.b.; blanche, 4-5 liras per kilo f.o.b.; blonde, 3-4 liras per kilo f.o.b.; jaune, 2·50-3 liras per kilo f.o.b.; and inferior, 1 lira-1·25 liras per kilo f.o.b.

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Many Fig Trees Destroyed by Severe Winter

Many of the fig trees were destroyed by the severe winter. Although the 1950 crop will be smaller than the previous one, it is expected to reach 25,000 tons. The quality of the figs is reported to be excellent. Some future sales for the new crop have already been effected.

Stocks of Licorice Root Are Good

Stocks of licorice root are good. The latest quotation for this commodity is US$109 per ton of 1,000 kilos gross for net, f.o.b. Izmir.

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Quotations on Dry Raisins Decreased

The new crop of dry raisins is expected to reach 75,000 tons. Recent quotations per kilo f.o.b. were: No. 9—June 1, 55 piastres and June 30, 48-49 piastres; No. 10—June 1, 56-57 piastres and June 30, 51-52 piastres.

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Tobacco Crop Not Expected to be Large

The forthcoming tobacco crop is not expected to be very great, in spite of the large areas that are under cultivation (800,000 denums) in the Aegean area, by far the most important region. Early estimates placed the Aegean production at between 60,000 and 65,000 tons; it is now expected that the yield will not exceed 50,000 tons.

The tobacco stocks on hand from the 1948 crop are great. In the Izmir, Black Sea and Marmara areas, the total is almost 5 million kilos. The figures for the 1949 crop have not been published.

Sales from the 1949-50 crop have been estimated as follows:

	Production	Total sales (Tons)	Sales to Turkish monopoly
Black Sea	24,000	14,000	7,600
Marmara	17,500	7,000	4,800
Eastern Regions	3,200	2,500	2,500
Aegean	51,750	51,500	12,250

From the 1949-50 tobacco harvest, Germany imported from Turkey 5 million kilos of tobacco. In 1949 (i.e. 1948-49 crop), 20 million kilos went to Germany. One-third of this total, however, was re-exported to the United States for United States dollars. Large stocks of Turkish tobacco are still held by German buyers and manufacturers. For the 1950-51 yield, the possibilities of finding an outlet in Germany for Turkish tobacco are not too bright. The Turkish producers, for the moment at any rate, appear to be eliminated from this traditional market of theirs because large shipments of United States tobacco leaf have been sent to Germany from the United States under E.C.A., and a well organized group is presently flooding the German market with contraband United States cigarettes which are selling at prices lower than the locally German manufactured cigarettes.

* * * *

Prices for Hazelnuts Increasing

Shipments of hazelnuts totalling 2,700 tons were made during the month of May, 1950. The present stocks held in this country for disposal are very small and do not exceed 1,500 tons. Because of the expectation of a crop smaller by 40 per cent of the 1949-50 output, prices for shelled filberts have gone up to between 189-190 piastres per kilo for present stocks and 196-198 piastres per kilo for the forthcoming crop (September-October). The non-shelled hazelnuts have risen to as high as 95 piastres per kilo for the new crop. All quotations are f.o.b.

Should the prices continue to remain high, Turkey may lose a part of her overseas hazelnut business because of more competitive prices from Spain and Italy. The latter countries anticipate a promising crop.

Canadian Exports, by Areas

	June			January—June		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	26·1	61·6	54·6	163·6	341·9	244·1
America	2·4	3·6	2·5	10·4	32·7	15·7
Africa	1·3	11·2	7·3	9·2	45·4	24·4
Asia	0·6	8·1	3·4	4·6	59·9	31·3
Oceania	5·5	6·7	4·6	25·1	23·5	21·4
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	35·9	91·1	72·3	212·9	503·4	336·9
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	20·3	114·6	179·3	118·8	697·0	912·7
Latin America	1·4	14·6	13·9	9·2	63·1	60·8
Europe	7·3	27·3	14·4	29·6	114·3	74·2
Other Foreign Countries	1·0	7·4	9·3	16·5	46·8	46·0
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30·0	163·9	217·0	174·1	921·2	1,093·7
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	65·9	255·1	289·2	387·1	1,424·6	1,430·6

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	25,598	60,718	52,472	160,929	335,604	235,917
Ireland	491	439	1,791	2,480	3,986	6,222
Gibraltar	.....	5	4	2	267	96
Malta	21	434	301	210	2,054	1,881
TOTAL EUROPE	26,110	61,596	54,568	163,621	341,911	244,116
America:						
Newfoundland	1,005	.....	.....	3,509	(a)9,229	.....
Bermuda	138	292	207	667	2,072	1,455
Barbados	117	407	179	502	2,745	1,698
Jamaica	377	786	778	2,195	4,420	3,734
Trinidad and Tobago	364	1,058	685	1,756	6,812	3,810
Bahamas	188	186	165	954	1,240	1,013
Leeward and Windward Islands		346	264		2,473	1,630
British Honduras	27	117	29	134	348	204
British Guiana	156	401	151	697	3,306	2,132
Falkland Islands	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....
TOTAL AMERICA	2,372	3,594	2,458	10,414	32,651	15,676
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,185	49	6	7,701	305	120
Union of South Africa		10,348	7,051		40,667	22,863
Other British South Africa		.....	2		5	3
Southern Rhodesia	73	290	57	647	1,570	484
Gambia	2	1	.....	11	2	10
Gold Coast	14	116	52	57	759	286
Nigeria	6	14	9	36	908	105
Sierra Leone	20	39	37	107	159	131
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1	2	1	191	24	57
British East Africa	39	304	67	400	993	335
TOTAL AFRICA	1,340	11,163	7,282	9,150	45,392	24,394

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January—March, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

	June			January—June		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	156	5,515	1,629	1,492	41,637	14,629
Pakistan		716	989		9,630	6,363
Ceylon	30	214	81	126	1,325	3,852
Aden	11	.....	4	57	33	7
Federation of Malaya	192	475	149	1,521	3,168	2,657
Other British East Indies	1	.....	1	4	1	24
Hong Kong	182	1,149	537	1,282	4,139	3,764
TOTAL ASIA	599	8,069	3,390	4,624	59,933	31,296
Oceania:						
Australia	3,888	4,621	3,314	17,095	16,639	16,431
New Zealand	1,586	1,805	1,227	7,799	6,529	4,839
Fiji	22	280	12	179	362	155
Other British Oceania	1	.....	.....	42	15	3
TOTAL OCEANIA	5,497	6,706	4,553	25,115	23,545	21,428
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	35,917	91,129	72,253	212,926	503,433	336,909
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	20,043	113,856	177,742	118,003	690,860	904,949
Alaska	13	110	86	52	501	436
American Virgin Islands	4	17	6	16	65	69
Hawaii	169	63	596	629	3,371	2,848
Puerto Rico	36	571	779	139	2,058	4,282
United States Oceania	.....	12	50	3	104	116
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	20,265	114,629	179,259	118,842	696,959	912,700
Latin America:						
Argentina	555	72	2,888	2,395	1,632	8,614
Bolivia	17	110	45	56	671	264
Brazil	232	1074	1,052	1,867	9,121	4,724
Chile	31	247	512	334	1,719	994
Colombia	96	601	1,802	524	4,474	6,259
Costa Rica	5	134	303	53	869	1,078
Cuba	99	644	1,064	496	6,525	7,881
Dominican Republic	4	121	175	232	973	1,292
Ecuador	1	185	110	20	925	464
El Salvador	4	68	103	23	423	620
Guatemala	7	176	227	60	663	1,173
Haiti	22	60	156	62	842	1,138
Honduras	8	55	63	97	369	227
Mexico	142	1,073	2,255	1,395	7,379	7,064
Nicaragua	3	63	51	52	350	414
Panama	23	3,276	591	180	10,054	3,881
Paraguay	.....	5	4	6	55	29
Peru	85	1,960	252	481	3,731	1,517
Uruguay	11	40	221	122	1,315	607
Venezuela	77	4,664	2,075	698	10,982	12,585
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,422	14,628	13,949	9,153	63,072	60,825
Europe:						
Albania	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Austria	.....	275	648	8	2,883	1,472
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,019	6,404	5,916	3,079	20,283	20,233
Bulgaria	.....	27	20	6	50	146
Czechoslovakia	532	345	557	1,470	1,939	876
Denmark	460	228	39	646	2,537	498

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
Foreign Countries—Continued	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
Estonia				1		
Finland	63	79	39	193	365	386
France	1,025	4,997	968	4,393	22,816	9,745
Germany	773	3,602	573	5,906	17,493	3,411
Greece	639	132	103	1,037	1,063	941
Hungary		5	19	1	66	62
Iceland	2	22	67	8	692	395
Italy	86	1,304	1,114	678	5,891	4,847
Latvia	3			156		
Lithuania	28			95		
Netherlands	1,259	1,743	807	4,608	6,916	5,085
Norway	453	2,575	530	3,400	8,843	7,157
Poland	54	72	194	480	254	1,202
Portugal	15	1,243	527	78	5,500	3,035
Azores and Madeira			5	2	41	100
Roumania	1	13	1	23	71	86
Spain		17	4	19	156	3,609
Sweden	716	312	270	2,355	2,525	1,860
Switzerland	85	3,879	1,930	352	13,736	8,320
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	73	3	70	604	31	117
Yugoslavia	2	2	21	5	161	598
Total Europe	7,288	27,279	14,422	29,608	114,312	74,181
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan					2	49
Arabia		189	49		2,321	503
Belgian Congo	6	80	56	50	1,266	721
Burma*	8	7	5	87	49	6
China	244	2,301	141	1,309	8,021	1,517
Greenland			2		9	23
Egypt	26	762	48	167	3,865	2,839
Ethiopia		5	3		30	27
French Africa	135	128	112	398	1,904	1,174
French East Indies	2	4		13	140	24
French Guiana	1	120		4	122	4
French Oceania	7	27	269	46	126	519
French West Indies	26	6	1	85	25	7
Madagascar	1	2	7	4	54	75
St. Pierre and Miquelon	54	162	105	121	585	498
Iran		101	55	38	1,330	585
Iraq	2	18	1	26	341	46
Israel*	19	692	416	55	5,300	7,370
Jordan		19	1		152	43
Tripoli			147		11	372
Other Italian Africa						
Japan	249	551	2,264	10,039	2,079	11,475
Korea		1	4		19	1,103
Liberia	1	12	12	14	75	50
Morocco	13	118	243	52	595	930
Indonesia	54	168	164	379	2,935	1,868
Surinam	4	46	56	18	386	505
Netherlands Antilles	25	153	2,606	115	1,048	3,397
Philippine Islands	65	812	1,810	749	5,972	6,209
Portuguese Africa	127	245	126	951	1,790	1,095
Portuguese Asia		8	23		153	54
Siam	1	78	61	11	364	735
Canary Islands	2	8	47	2	29	66
Spanish Africa			2		10	55
Syria	2	169	42	28	2,828	526
Turkey		408	459	1,903	2,904	1,534
Total Other Foreign	1,047	7,400	9,337	16,522	46,840	46,004
Total Foreign Countries	30,027	163,936	216,969	174,123	921,184	1,093,715
Total Domestic Exports	65,944	255,066	289,222	387,050	1,424,617	1,430,624

* Included in "Total Asia" and in "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Blenheim—Board of Trade.
Brantford—Board of Trade.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Chatham—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

H. Leslie Brown Returns from Argentina

H. Leslie Brown

H. Leslie Brown, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires, has returned to Canada on leave, and will commence his tour of this country in Vancouver on August 21. Mr. Brown was born in London, England, in October, 1903, but received his early education in Alberta and British Columbia. He graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1928, receiving a B.A. degree, and specializing in history and economics. Mr. Brown joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in July, 1930, and was posted to Mexico City in May, 1931, as an Assistant Trade Commissioner. He was transferred to London, England, in July, 1935, and to Cape Town, in November, 1940. Mr. Brown assumed charge of the office in Johannesburg in December, 1941, and twelve months later was promoted to the rank of Trade Commissioner. He was transferred to Buenos Aires in March, 1947. Mr. Brown was attached to the South African Engineering Mission to Canada in 1945, the South African Paper Mission to Canada in 1945, and to the South African Railways and Harbours Mission in 1946.

Vancouver—August 21-26.

G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Istanbul, Turkey, since January, 1949, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on July 26.

Ottawa—August 7-12.
Toronto—September 5-14.
Guelph—September 15-16.
Welland-St. Catharines—September 18.
Hamilton—September 19-20.
Windsor—September 21-22.
Brockville-Kingston—September 25.
Montreal—September 26-27.

J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo since October, 1947, commenced his tour of this country on May 22 in Windsor, Ont. Besides Egypt, his territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Vancouver—August 21-26.
Winnipeg—September 5.
Ottawa—September 8-12.
Kingston—September 13.
Gananoque-Brockville—September 14.
Montreal—September 15-30.

J. Harry Tremblay, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist) in Paris since April, 1946, has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of Canada on July 12 in Edmonton, Alberta.

Saskatoon—August 15.
Regina—August 16.
Winnipeg—August 18-19.
Montreal—August 25-26.
Brockville-Gananoque—August 28.
Toronto—August 29-30.
Blenheim-Chatham—September 1.
Brantford—September 2.
Guelph—September 3.
Ottawa—September 5.
Quebec—September 8-9.

A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana since January, 1949, commenced his tour of this country on May 29 in Toronto. Besides Cuba, his territory includes the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Vancouver—September 5-8.
Calgary—September 11.
Edmonton—September 13.
Winnipeg—September 15-16.

Trinidad Oil Refinery to be Modernized

Port-of-Spain, May 26, 1950.—(FTS)—Trinidad Leaseholds Limited have announced final plans for the expenditure of approximately BWI $17,500,000 in modernization of their refinery plants and facilities at Pointe-à-Pierre in South Trinidad. The refinery modernization will be based primarily upon the installation of a 15,000 barrel per day capacity fluid catalytic cracking plant of the latest type, with ancillary equipment in the form of a vacum distillation plant for the preparation of feed stock from heavy fuel oils, together with steam plants, gas fractionating equipment, and an extensive addition to tankage facilities. There will also be modernization and extension of laboratory facilities, a machine shop and other services. These new facilities are being designed specifically to provide for the most efficient refining and maximum yields obtainable from the heavy crude oils which represent the bulk of the indigenous production of Trinidad. The company will be, therefore, particularly adaptable to handling larger volumes of indigenous crudes if the current deep well drilling program proves successful. The catalytic cracking process to be used will be operated under licence from Universal Oil Products Company of Chicago. Construction of the various plants will be carried out by the Foster Wheeler Corporation who furnished several of the refining units for the wartime refinery constructed at Pointe-à-Pierre to manufacture 100 octane aviation spirit for the Air Ministry.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Ceylon Imposes New Export Duties

Bombay, July 25, 1950.—(FTS)—Ceylon has announced new export duties of 53 Ceylon cents per pound on tea (approximately 12 cents Canadian); 15 Ceylon cents per pound on dry rubber (approximately 3 cents Canadian); and two rupees per pound on pepper (approximately 46 cents Canadian). The new duties went into effect on July 21, 1950.

Egyptian Customs Tariff Amended

Cairo, July 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The customs tariff of Egypt has been considerably amended by virtue of a decree published in the *Official Journal* of June 26, 1950, the effect of which was to reduce duties on certain essential imports and to increase those on some luxuries.

Among the items of interest to Canada, the following changes have been made: Rates of duty have been reduced on unsweetened milk powder in packages weighing over 2 kilograms from 1,600 to 800 milliemes per 100 kilograms; on tractors and locomotives from 800 milliemes per 100 kilograms to 4 per cent ad valorem; on machine tools from 8 to 4 per cent ad valorem; and on agricultural and horticultural machines from 600 milliemes per 100 kilograms to 4 per cent ad valorem. Conversely, the rates of duty have been increased on some goods, including certain packing paper, from 400 to 800 milliemes per 100 kilograms, and on new passenger automobiles from 40 to 80 milliemes per kilogram.

In addition to the normal rates of duty, imports are subject to extra charges, including a supplementary duty of 7 per cent ad valorem. However, this additional charge has now been reduced to 3 per cent on a number of commodities including unsweetened milk powder, wheat, pit props, rough round timber, paper pulp, crude ferro-alloys, and tinned iron and steel sheets.

All dollar area imports into Egypt are subject to import restrictions. Due to an extreme dollar shortage, the policy of the Egyptian authorities is to confine imports from the dollar area largely to articles of highest essentiality which cannot be obtained from soft-currency sources.

(Editor's Note.—The complete list of tariff amendments is available in the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce. One Egyptian pound (1,000 milliemes) equals $3.1587 Canadian; 100 kilograms equal 220.46 pounds.)

Ireland Increases Import Duty on Dried Peas

Dublin, July 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Customs duties on dried peas imported into the Republic of Ireland will be increased, effective August 1. On the Canadian and United Kingdom product, which formerly entered duty-free, the new rate will be $1\frac{1}{3}$ pence per pound. On peas produced in other countries, formerly dutiable at $\frac{1}{2}$ penny per pound, the new rate will be 2 pence. From the same date, the necessity for a licence under the Agricultural Products (Regulation of Import) Act, 1938, will be withdrawn.

The importation of dried peas from countries other than the sterling area will continue to be subject to the requirement of a Payments Abroad (Import) Permit granted by the Irish Department of Finance.

Ireland Increases Duty on Drinking Glasses

Dublin, July 17, 1950.—(FTS)—By an Order of the Government of the Republic of Ireland under Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 254) Order, 1950, all imported drinking glasses of a value of over 3½d. each will be liable to the following ad valorem customs duties, as and from July 14, 1950: Canada and United Kingdom, 33⅓ per cent; all other countries, 50 per cent.

Formerly all drinking glasses (except one-pint tumblers) were liable to a flat rate of import duty of 10 per cent. This was not considered adequate to protect local manufacturers and it was therefore decided to increase the duty on all glasses over 3½d. each in value to the above rates.

Certificates of Origin Not Required for Direct Shipments to Italy

Rome, July 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Certificates of origin are not required for imports into Italy originating in non-European countries situated beyond Suez and Gibraltar (including Canada), if accompanied by an original bill of lading indicating Italy as their destination, according to the Italian Ministry of Finance.

In the case of shipments via the United States, it is recommended that Canadian firms obtain the concurrence of Italian importers before omitting the certificate of origin, as difficulties might otherwise arise in the customs clearance of the goods.

Foreign Trade Inquiries

Canadian firms interested in any inquiries listed in this section are requested to communicate directly with the companies or individuals concerned. As far as can be ascertained, they are in good standing, though the Foreign Trade Service cannot assume responsibility for business transactions undertaken with them. A copy of the initial reply from the inquirer should be forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce for follow-up purposes. Confidential information concerning the financial status of inquiries may be secured from this Department by bona fide Canadian manufacturers and exporters. In writing this Department in connection with inquiries, the name of the inquirer, file number of the inquiry and the date of issue of **Foreign Trade** in which it was shown should be supplied.

113. **Belgian Congo**—The firm of Monsieur De Haller Someca, Forescom Building, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, has expressed an interest in handling a Canadian line of typewriters, office machines, steel office furniture and office equipment of all kinds. The firm has branches and service depots in Usumbura, Elisabethville, and expect to open a fourth branch in Brazzaville in French Equatorial Africa. Canadian firms wishing to open negotiations with this company should address them direct and let the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building, Boîte Postale 373, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, have a copy of their outgoing letter for information purposes. The letter to Someca should include illustrated matter, terms, and prices in Canadian dollars, either c.i.f. Matadi or f.a.s. Montreal or New York. Inquiries addressed to the Department of Trade and Commerce should refer to file 3-2-965.

114. **Italy**—The Italian firm of Giovanni Della Schiava, Via Geppa 2, Trieste, Italy, would like to contact a Canadian firm interested in handling a line of fishing reels. File: 1-442.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.
Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial, Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris —J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—W. JONES, Acting Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores, Gibraltar and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117.
Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Rio de Oro and Spanish Morocco.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address Sleighing, London

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.
Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.
Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations July 24	Nominal Quotations Aug. 5
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·3275	·3275
		Free	·2085	·1221	·1221
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0515	·0515
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·4640	2·4640
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0219	·0219
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0183	·0183
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6417	·6417
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0598	·0598
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0183	·0183
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5641	5641
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1980	·1980
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0220	·0220
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1592	·1592
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0815	·0815
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·1587	3·1587
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4400	·4400
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·7748	2·7748
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0048	·0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0032	·0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0063	·0063
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	0201	·0174	·0174
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2619	·2619
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5500	·5500
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1925	·1925
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0675	·0675
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0800	3·0800
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0018	·0018
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1273	·1273
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2895	·2895
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5833	·5833
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	3·0800	3·0800
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1540	·1540
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3325	·3325
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0721	·0726
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5500	·5500
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0385	·0385
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3593	·3593
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·1008	·1008
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2126	2126
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2536	·2534
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3911	·3911
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·7241	·7241
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3289	·3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution to provision trade in United Kingdom. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canada Produces—Second Edition

Brochure, illustrating productive capacity of Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadians as Consumers

Brochure, illustrating market opportunities in Canada, prepared for distribution at British Industries Fair, in London, and by trade commissioners in their respective territories. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at the Milan International Trade Fair. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 10 cents.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, Mexico, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Port Facilities Aid Foreign Trade
Canadian Toy Industry—Second Edition
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada

Discuss Your Problems with

Foreign Trade Service

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
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